





# The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, Editor.  
A. M. GORMAN, Editor.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO., No. 100.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1864.

We have received another communication from a farmer, who signs himself "Justice," which we publish to-day—our intention being to give all who desire it, as far as we can, a fair hearing. In this communication, it is objected against us that in our issue of the 17th ult., the impression is sought to be made that farmers are the greatest enemies to the Confederacy, "more dangerous than disloyalty, desertion or the success of the enemy." Such is not a fair construction of our article. Our denunciation was made against the "fearful tendency of high prices, hoarding and extortion." It was this which we pronounced to be "more dangerous than mere disloyalty, desertion, or the success of the enemy." Of course with regard to the latter, we meant only temporary success—not a final one; for a final overthrow of our cause we believe to be a calamity beyond human calculation. But we have no more argued that farmers as individuals, or as a class, "are more guilty of high prices, hoarding and extortion," than other individuals or classes. If they were, God help them. It is true that the specific article in question was especially directed against extortionate farmers—and our appeal therein was especially addressed to farmers as a class of the community; but we have always spoken against the evil of extortion, as it is found in all classes; and we attach the responsibility to the farming class in the large measure, because it is by far the most numerous and influential class, and it is the centre of the circle from which radiates these influences for good or evil—as they set the example. And more than this: for the sake of the country and themselves, we have appealed to the farmers to come to the rescue, considering them the most powerful agents through whom the remedy could come. And now we have not a doubt but if the farmers would, by concerted action, establish a rule of prices on the basis of a just confidence in the government, according as, in the several sections embraced within their action, the plenty or scarcity of crops would justify, and compel unworthy men, by force of public sentiment, to act upon the rule—all other classes would speedily follow.

We admit all the good qualities that "Justice" claims for the farmer. We admit his burdens and his sufferings, as they are set forth; and it is for remedy of these very sufferings, that we are invoking his own action. For we again ask, whether it is better for him to pile price upon price, accumulating day after day vast piles of money, when the logic of the whole case establishes that this very accumulation depreciates the value of the money in a much greater proportion than he gains by its accumulation? If it can be shown that corn at \$5 per bushel is a more profitable sale for him, for good currency, equal to gold, than corn at \$20 in the present depreciated currency, will he not prefer good currency and \$5, rather than bad and \$20? And if it can be shown that he can most materially aid in creating this good and abolishing this bad, will he not at once commence the work of assistance? These are very simple questions—they can readily be answered.

Now, to show that this can be done: First, there must be fixed a standard of value.—When gold, silver and copper came had, by common consent, they are so fixed—and to the extent of our intercourse with other people where these standards are had, they must control. But this nation is for the most part isolated from other nations, and confined within itself. Its trade is for the most part internal. If it have the capacity then, and the prospect of permanence to inspire confidence, unquestionably it may fix a standard of its own. That it has the capacity equal to any nation—a capacity based on the surest foundation, its agricultural resources—no one will dispute. If to this be superadded a confidence in its permanence, then in its isolated position it ought to be in the exact condition to be master of its own currency, and its "promises to pay" ought, for a circulating medium among its own people, to be equal to gold. Suppose then the people should have confidence in the government, does not any one see that prices would come down to what they ought reasonably to be?

But, says "Justice," the farmer has to pay \$15 to \$20 per pound for leather, for cotton yarn from \$40 to \$50 per bunch, for salt from \$20 to \$30 per bushel, for iron from \$2 to \$3 per pound; and the necessity of paying these prices is his excuse for raising the price of provisions. So the Editor, says he, must charge \$25 for six months subscription to his paper, because his paper costs him twenty times the expense to print it; and so of the other classes. Why, go to the tanner, and ask why do you charge \$15 to \$20 per pound for leather? He will tell you because the butcher charges him \$100 for the hide, and laborers in his employ charge high prices, \$10 per day for work, the owner of bark charges twenty times the old price for it, &c. Then go to the butcher! Why do you charge \$100 for a hide? His answer will be—the farmer charges me \$600 to \$1000 for the beef. So the manufacturer will fix on the farmer the high cost of his yarn.

Now, we may be sure of one thing; where each class throws the blame off of its own shoulder upon another, then all are to blame. In conclusion, we lament to feel and know

that the evil increases and seems to be perpetuating. It could be remedied, but they who can will not. When the day of sorrow and regret comes, there will be many who will regret the lost opportunity, when they could have contributed to avert the misfortunes they will then be destined to endure.

We claim to be obnoxious to no just charge of improperly attacking any portion of our fellow-citizens. We esteem them all alike, and value them for what they are worth.—We should cease to be a useful or independent journal if we complied with the general demand: "Hit hard, and hit all around, provided you don't hit me or mine." Our object is to strike at the evil, for the good of the cause. And again we say to the farmers,—"If you would help the country and the cause, combine, associate, and work together to inspire confidence; make the currency of your country valuable; fix your prices on the necessities of life as though they were valuable, and you will bring others within the range of your influence, and will deserve well of mankind."

## Reinforcing the Army.

The Fayetteville Observer slightly misrepresented the point on which we stated that the papers of the State, save only the Charlotte Democrat, had not responded favorably to our suggestions. It was with reference to the call of the Legislature that we made the above remark.

Now have we argued at any time in favor of depleting the necessary producing classes to strengthen the fighting class. But whoever will cast his eyes about him, will easily discover abundance of material, of which we have directly spoken, out of which the "fighting class" can be strengthened. And for one printer, or editor, the writer expresses a cheerful willingness to go, whenever in the opinion of others, not his own, he can do more good with a musket than he is now doing.—And he thinks the time about come, when the Press of the country, as well as other occupations, should be more in the hands of those not capable of military service—for he thinks that the war might be speedily closed, if all the available strength of the nation could be summoned rapidly to one or two points.

The concentration of the enemy upon Richmond and Atlanta, if rightly used by us, is the best policy for our speedy success that the enemy could have employed. A rapid concentration of our people in arms, even for a short time, might end the war. If we cannot meet the enemy when thus assailing us in the heart of the Confederacy, it is a sad misfortune for us.

## From Petersburg.

The Express reports a heavy roll of musketry on the centre of our lines, on Tuesday night last, seemingly an engagement on the part of skirmishers. This was speedily followed by an artillery duel, which after a while extended from the centre to our extreme left. The cannonading was very heavy and continued until after 10 o'clock at night. The cause of this demonstration had not been ascertained.

Our sharpshooters continue to pick off the enemy—the Washington Chronicle being furnished daily with the names of the game thus bagged.

If, from the indications given by telegraph, the struggle for Petersburg and Richmond has begun, we may expect stirring news from that quarter soon.

We regret to hear that GEORGE A. HOON, a member of the "Raleigh Rifles," is added to the list of the many brave and gallant youths from Raleigh, who have perished in the cause of Southern independence. He was among the first volunteers, entering the service before he was eighteen years old, and has gone through all the bloody battles of the army of Northern Virginia, sustaining the character of a good soldier. He was with Early's army in his advance upon Washington City, near which place he was wounded by a shell and fell into the hands of the enemy, and died in a few days thereafter. He was a true representative of the class to which he belonged. Journeymen Printers—who have distinguished themselves so conspicuously during this war.

## New Advertisements.

Valuel Plantation in McDowell County—C. L. S. Corpening.

Reward for Stolen Horses—Kimes & Coble. Headquarters Cavalry Brigade—R. Barringer, Brig. Gen.

Auction Sales—Tucker, Andrews & Co. Wanted—John G. Williams & Co. Hillsboro' N. C. Military Academy—Major Wm. M. Gordon.

## Captured Confederate Officers.

The New York Herald of the 24th, publishes a list of Confederate officers captured in the fight near Winchester, Va., on the 19th September. We find the names of the following North Carolinians in the list:

Col. R. T. Bennett, of the 14th regiment; 2d Lt. M. Hines, 23d; 1st Lt. J. J. Gatlin, 5th; 2d Lt. W. A. Bidlock, 5th; 1st Lt. J. D. Irwin, 20th; 1st Lt. M. G. Webb, 45th; 2d Lt. R. S. Watson, 5th; 2d Lt. H. H. Smith, 5th; Capt. E. H. Lyon, 23d; 2d Lt. J. Ingram, 20th; 1st Lt. H. M. Warren, 4th; 2d Lt. G. M. Williams, 14th; Captain S. A. Kelly, 4th; 2d Lt. T. M. C. Davidson, 4th; Capt. H. N. Chadwick, 2nd; 2d Lt. J. A. Hall, 53d; 2d Lt. J. N. Scott, 55d.

Dr. S. K. TALMADGE, former President of Oglethorpe (Presbyterian) University, has lost his mind entirely, and has been placed by his friends in the Insane Asylum near Milledgeville, Ga.

## The Late James H. Bullock.

Since our publication of the death of Mr. Bullock, we have been informed that there is no doubt that the deceased was murdered. He was shot in the head with a pistol, but by whom is not known. There are various conjectures.

Murder is now a matter of every day recurrence—murder and house burning. We were told a few days ago, by a gentleman of information and character, that in a neighboring county the citizens were seriously contemplating the necessity of organizing and of retaliating upon the allies of the criminals. Many facts were given us by this gentleman, which we forbear to publish at present. They are of such a nature as to call for the most vigorous exercise of the authority of the government.

P. S.—Since the above was in type we have received the following account of the murder of Mr. Bullock:

## Murder in Granville County.

The death of James H. Bullock, Esq., mentioned in the Confederate Wednesday, turns out to be a foul and fiendish assassination, with highway robbery. Mr. Bullock had left home some time during the day, to visit one of his plantations. When returning, he was fired on, about sunset, when crossing the old Charlotte Railroad, about two miles from Clarksville—a small ball entered the back of his head and doubtless killed him instantly. His horse coming home without a rider, caused immediate search. He was found where he had fallen about a mile and a half from his residence, between sunset and dark—the body yet warm. His watch was missing, his money gone, and his empty pocketbook left by his side, with spectacles and papers.

The perpetrator of the foul work, had selected his place with great care, on the railroad cut, at a spot where the victim had to pass en route home. Here, seated behind a cluster of bushes and vines, he had left the print of his boot or shoe heels in the railroad cut, and the bark was worn from the limbs of the bush which enabled him to get a perfect range. Does were put on the track the next morning—they tracked some one to one of Mr. Bullock's negro homes. No developments have been made to fasten suspicion on any particular person, but every effort will be made to find out and bring to condign punishment, the fiend who perpetrated the diabolical assassination.

Mr. Bullock leaves a vacuum in his neighborhood not to be filled. The sympathy and sensation for him are intense. For many years he represented the county in the State Legislature. A man of wealth and liberal charity, his devoted neighbors will keenly feel his loss. The poor have lost a generous friend, the Confederacy a patriot, and his wife and relations a noble companion. He was 49 years of age.

## Our Prospect in Georgia.

Notwithstanding the fall of Atlanta, the tone of the Georgia press continues buoyant, and even sanguine. The Columbus Sun says:

General Forrest has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant General of Cavalry, and placed in chief command of the cavalry forces of the Army of Tennessee. Wheeler, who has so effectively "piled out," has been transferred to North Mississippi—a measure that was urged upon the President long before Johnston's removal.

We might give the reader some interesting particulars of the "situation"—doubtless already known to many—but we have determined to do nothing that may frustrate the plans of our leaders. We believe, however, that nothing short of an inexcusable blunder in the execution of plans now adopted, will prevent the destruction of Sherman's army. Patience!

The Griffin Rebel speaks out still more unequivocally:

It is not likely that the idea ever occurred to Sherman that the army which had so long retreated before him, from Dalton to Atlanta would dare to assume the offensive and open a new campaign so different from any that had preceded it, that all his well laid plans would be confused and overthrown, and he be compelled to be defeated by the strategy of his enemy instead of forcing his strategy upon that enemy as heretofore. Yet the strange event may possibly occur. It is certain that the army of Tennessee will not long stand on the defensive, and that it will soon, if it has not already, be found making a movement which will set all former calculations at defiance. This movement may, and probably will, compel Sherman to move the bulk of his army from Atlanta, and prevent the march of any portion of his troops towards the South. Rumor says that a brilliant, a stirring campaign, pregnant with great events, is even now in progress, and from it much advantage is hoped and expected for the Confederate cause. If Providence but smiles upon the plans now being vigorously put into execution, the aspect of war will soon be entirely changed, and hostilities be far removed from their present field. Under these circumstances Atlanta will prove a worthless prize.

REINFORCING THE ARMY.—The Raleigh Confederate has recently published a series of Editorial articles urging a reinforcement of the army by requiring some of the exempted classes to go into the service. In its last issue the Confederate says that only one paper, the Charlotte Democrat, has responded favorably to its suggestions; and it infers that the other papers in the State are of an opposite way of thinking. This is a misconception of our sentiment. It is not that we are either opposed to or in favor of the Confederate's suggestion, but simply that we have not access to the statistics necessary to the forming of an opinion upon the subject. It is a very delicate question, how far the producing classes may be further depleted to strengthen the fighting class—a question which it is the province of the Confederate and State governments to decide, and as to which, as we have said, we have not data upon which to form an opinion or to justify advice. All that we can do will be to conform to the decisions of Congress and the Legislature upon so vital a point, and this we are prepared to do, and will be glad if the decision shall be that any of us can be more useful in the field than in printing a newspaper.—Fug. Observer.

The present Emperor Napoleon was borne in 1808, and is consequently about fifty-four years of age.

A new spire, 554 high, is building on the church of St. Stephen, of Vienna, and will, when completed, be the highest in Europe.

[From the Richmond Whig.]

## THE NEWS.

### THE SITUATION—ITS EFFECTS ON NORTHERN POLITICS.

The fall of Atlanta and the temporary successes of Sheridan at Winchester and Fisher's Hill, have thrown all Yankeeishness in an agony of patriotism and glory, and done more for Abraham Lincoln, politically, than Grant's better, Seward's speech, and all the Tribune's sensation documents combined. But the Presidential election does not take place until the 15th of November, and forty days having once elapsed and destroyed the earth, may now give a quibus even to the flatterer presidential prospects of the R-publican party. We are so partisan of Little Mac, we wish it distinctly understood, because he presumes to be a rival in some things of our favorite Ulysses, but, after all, we like to see fair play in a horse race, chicken fight, or Yankee presidential contest. Therefore, it is, that we hope Little Mac will not become discouraged by the crowing of the Republicans, but, with a stiff upper lip and a stout heart, patiently await the developments of the next thirty days. Sherman has not improved his successes at Atlanta, and all his letters, eulogistic of peace and the Union, have failed to give him a foothold as near Macon as he was two days after Hood left Atlanta for Lovejoy's. Then, in the Valley, Sheridan has found at Fort Republic that to reach Lynchburg he has a bloody road before him—whose line may become, as he advances, so warm that he will deem it prudent to leave for the Potomac in hot haste, as he retired from Trevilian on a former occasion before the pursuing legions of our brave Hampton. Even before November, unless we are mistaken, the young Napoleon may find that in New England it will be little of distinction to be known as a Peace Democrat.

MORE OF THE BROWN'S GAP FIGHT.  
The Lynchburg Republican of Wednesday says:

Our news from the Valley this morning is that Gen. Early made a stand at Brown's Gap, about twenty miles northwest of Charlottesville, and about six miles this side of Port Republic, where he was attacked on yesterday at an early hour by Sheridan. The fight lasted until 4 o'clock in the evening, and while we have no official information of the result, we may state that we have it upon highly respectable authority that he succeeded in repulsing the enemy. We get this intelligence from such a source as to lead us to place much reliance in its correctness.

The Republican adds:  
Notwithstanding the checking of the Federal force at Brown's Gap, military gentlemen, conversant with the topography of the country, think it not improbable that General Early may deem it advisable to retreat further. Should he do so, it will be for sufficient reasons not now necessary to state, but the wisdom of which will be made apparent in good time.

### A MOVEMENT AGAINST THE SALT WORKS.

It is rumored that the Yankees are massing a large force in Eastern Kentucky for the purpose of destroying the Smyth county Salt Works, and attempting to overrun Southwestern Virginia. They are said to have 8,000 men at Mt. Sterling and 6,000 at Paintsville, all under the command of Gen. Burbridge. Our authorities are doubtless advised of this intended movement and will make the necessary dispositions to checkmate it.

### A VICTORY IN THE FAR WEST.

The Houston Telegraph, August 16th, gives the particulars of a gallant affair that occurred near Fort Smith, Arkansas, of which we have had no word. General Gano, with about 1,500 of his brigade, and 150 Choctaws under Colonel Fulson, determined to move upon the enemy, and what followed is thus described:

We traveled nearly all night, halting about two hours, just before day, to arrange plans, and give the men a little rest. Soon after sunrise we drove in the enemy's pickets, passed over a high mountain, and came down into Mezzard prairie, four miles from Fort Smith. At the far end of this prairie, some one and half miles from the foot of the mountain, we discovered a beautiful island of timber, known as Diamond or Picnic Grove, at the north end of which we spotted our game, making hasty preparations to give us a warm reception. Colonel Fulson and Lieutenant Colonel Wells were immediately ordered to encircle the grove, while General Gano, with his brave 500, at a sweeping gallop, dashed around to the left. No sooner had the head of our column come within striking distance than the enemy opened upon us with their Sharp's rifles.

It was but the work of a moment for the General to form his men, and with a Texas yell they dashed forward. The enemy were a portion of the 6th Kansas, and this is the third time our brigade had fought them. Their force was variously estimated from 300 to 500. They had every advantage of us in position, and fought desperately, more so than usual, as the commanding officer told us afterwards that he thought we were all Indians, and they would every one be butchered, so he gave orders to his men not to surrender, but to sell their lives as dearly as possible. The fight lasted perhaps half an hour, and although I will not say as some newspaper writers do, that it "was the bloodiest battle of the war," yet it was a right gallant little affair, and reflects credit on our gallant commander and his brave men, and terminated in our complete victory. We captured Major Mofford, commanding a Lieutenant and 125 men. We captured a large quantity of stores of every description, but, owing to heavy reinforcements coming up from Fort Smith, we only saved what the men could carry on their horses. We were compelled to burn and abandon the balance.

Our loss was five killed, seven severely and two slightly wounded. That of the enemy 50 and 60 killed and wounded.

### FROM KANSAS.

We have an interesting telegram through the Washington Chronicle of Sunday, dated St. Louis, September 24th, as follows:

The train captured at Cabin's Creek, Kansas, on Monday last, consisted of two hundred wagons, instead of one hundred as previously reported, several ambulances, and a sutler's train of about fifty wagons. The total value was estimated at \$1,000,000. McDonald and Fuller, of Leavenworth, are heavy losers. McDonald and Lough lose about \$300,000. The escort numbering eight hundred, were all captured, except Lieutenant Col. Waller and a few wagon-masters.

The attack was made at two o'clock in the morning, by 1500 rebels, supposed to be under Standwaite, and must have been a complete surprise. The fact of the train being destroyed on the spot indicated rapid movement northward on the part of the rebels.

A despatch from Mount City, Kansas, says that a large force of the rebels are moving

north—some columns towards Kansas City, Mo., and another towards Fort Scott. The same dispatch mentions a rumor, which is an obvious fabrication, of the capture of Gen. Gillem, by 3,000 rebels.

Original Price is reported at Cave Creek. Two hundred guerrillas plundered the town of Krigville, Charol county, Mo., on Wednesday, and burned the Courthouse and all the books and records of the county, and also killed the Sheriff.

### For the Confederate.

Messrs. Editors.—In the Confederate of the 17th instant, the impression is sought to be made, that farmers are the greatest enemies to the Confederacy—"more desperate than disloyalty, desertion, or the success of the enemy"—for they, you argue, are more guilty of "high prices, hoarding and extortion." It is a grave charge. A class the most numerous in the Confederacy—one that has been considered as honest and as patriotic as any other—one that has furnished a larger portion of the army than any other—one that has more at stake than any other—one that has suffered more in all respects than any other—is arraigned and denounced as worse than Tories, worse than deserters, worse than the public enemy!

It is sad to know that "those who guard the destinies of the Republic" believe this.—It argues but little for their intelligence. Whence comes the idea that farmers are responsible for high prices? In the beginning of the war, who first put up prices? If my memory is not sadly at fault, it was merchants, tanners, manufacturers and "speculators." These are the gentry that deserve your strictures. As articles which farmers are compelled to have, advance, are they not compelled to advance the products of their farms? Let us see what are some of the prices they have to pay: For leather from \$15 to \$20 per pound; for cotton yarn from \$40 to \$50 per bunch; for salt from \$20 to \$30 per bushel; for iron from \$2 to \$3 per pound. In addition to these enormous prices, one-tenth of all a farmer produces has to be paid to the government, a 5 per cent. tax on all property not employed in agriculture, and immense State and county taxes. Pray tell me, how can a farmer pay all this, and sell at "low prices?"

And to make it still more oppressive, a farmer's best hands are often called off to labor on fortifications. I join issue with you, Messrs. Editors, and "those who guard the destinies of the Republic." I say the burdens of this war have fallen more heavily upon the farmer than any other class, and that they have borne them more uncomplainingly and patriotically than any other. And I say further, that "those who guard the destinies of the Republic" should, instead of taunting them with want of patriotism, and overtaxing them, foster and encourage them; for with a well fed and a well clad army, we are invincible.

Your correspondent, "Farmer," is right, when he says your standard of low prices would ruin us. Why is it, Messrs. Editors, that you inveigh so bitterly against farmers? Are they responsible for a deranged currency? Mr. Trenholm—authority you will not question—says unwise legislation had much to do with it. Farmers, I will admit, have not as much acuteness as editors, politicians and lawyers, but they have a little common sense, and it will require a little stronger proof than the flippant declarations that, "since the publication, they are worse than Tories, deserters and the public enemy." JUSTICE.

## New Advertisements.

### Auction Sale.

MONDAY NEXT, 3rd OF OCTOBER, 12 o'clock, we will sell a N. 1 GIRL, 18 years old—a fair washer and ironer.

ONE No. 1 NEGRO FIELD HAND. TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO., Oct 1-4th. Auct. and Com. Merchants.

### WANTED.

25 SHARES N. C. RAILROAD STOCK. \$3,000 N. C. COUPONS (old). \$2,000 N. C. RAILROAD COUPONS. \$5,000 BANK NOTES. JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO., Brokers, Raleigh, Oct. 1st, 1864.—dlt

## Hillsboro' N. C. Military Academy.

THE SEVENTH ACADEMIC YEAR of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1st, 1865. Applications for appointments must be made prior to 15th December 1864, about which time the terms will be made known. Address: Maj. Wm. M. GORDON, Superintendent. Oct 1-4th

### AT AUCTION.

ON MONDAY, 3rd OCTOBER. DAMASK CURTAINS. 8 DAMASK (Brocade) Silk and Worsted Curtains and Tapestries—all complete. One Splendid Tapestry Carpet—new and elegant. TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO. Oct 1-4th. Auct. and Com. Merchants.

### NOTICE.

STOLEN from the subscribers, on the night of the 25th Sept., at Rock Creek Church, in Alamance Co. one CHAY BARK FILLEY, three years old, with black mane and tail and one white hind foot, also a black spot on her left shoulder; had a man's saddle on; the saddle is black; and good bridle, with hitching rein.

—ALSO—A ROAN MARE, that has been in the army, with her forefoot cut off, and had a sore back, but it is nearly well. She had on a cavalry saddle, bridle and bit.

We will pay FIFTY DOLLARS for the delivery of the two Horses, or TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS for either of them, or any information that will lead to their recovery.

HENRY KIMES, and STANLEY COBLE. Patterson's Store, Alamance Co. N. C. Oct 1-4th

## Headquarters Cavalry Brigade,

September 24th, 1864. ALL Commissioned Officers of this Brigade are hereby authorized to act under the order given me by Gen. E. E. Lee, of date July 26th, 1864, to collect "all cavalry arms, equipments and accoutrements in the hands of civilians and other unauthorized persons in the State of North Carolina, when satisfied that such arms, &c., are legitimately the property of the Confederate State."

Company officers will require their men to report to them the names of all parties, in their respective localities, known to have such arms, equipments and accoutrements—especially McClellan Saddles and Sharp's Rifles; and if illegally held, whether claimed by capture, purchase or otherwise, they will seize them, if not voluntarily given up, and have them brought to their commands.

R. BARRINGER, Brig. Gen. Comd'g. The Conservative, Progress and Standard at Raleigh will each copy two weeks and send weekly returns and forward bills to Gen. B. for payment.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

### REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. FARRINGTON, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

### From Georgia.

GRiffin, Sept. 29.—One hundred and fifty Yankee officers, and four hundred and odd Confederate privates, and ten Sargents, were exchanged at Rough and Ready yesterday. Geo. Steneman and Staff arrived at Jonesboro' last night, and will be exchanged to-morrow, which will conclude the business of special exchange. The Yankee exchange officers were very reserved about Forrest.

Every body has left Atlanta, except a few mechanics who have gone to work for the Yankees. Up to last night Sherman has made no movement in force.

### [SECOND DISPATCH.]

GRiffin, Sept. 29.—Nothing remarkable has occurred in Gen. Hood's army for several days, except the visit of President Davis. He arrived here on Monday and reviewed the troops on Tuesday. He was received by the men with great applause, and made them a speech. Gen. Hood also made a speech, saying that he would in a few days lead the army to battle and victory.

The Yankees are very uneasy about the operations of Forrest. They say he has twenty-five thousand men. Two divisions of the 4th corps have been dispatched from Atlanta and sent beyond the Tennessee to fight him. His name is a perfect terror to them all. They seem to have no hope of keeping open their communication, and little hope of whipping him. They have no cavalry able to do anything with Forrest.

### From the Valley and Richmond.

RICHMOND, Sept. 30.—Early reports that after driving the enemy's cavalry from his front near Port Republic, he moved to Waynesboro', and drove two divisions of cavalry from that place. This last force returned through Staunton, and a portion of our cavalry captured that place yesterday. No enemy south of Staunton—his main force is about Harrisonburg.

An official Dispatch dated 9 30 last night, says we repulsed the several attacks of the enemy made against our intermediate line of defenses near Chaffin's Bluff, capturing many prisoners. The enemy still held battery Harrison on the exterior line. Our loss very small.

### [THIRD DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, Sept. 30.—An official dispatch to-night, says an attempt was made this afternoon to retake battery Harrison, which, though partly successful, failed. The artillery firing preceding the assault was distinctly audible in all parts of the city.

Kant's cavalry were on the Nine Mile Road last night, and went back early this morning. In the attempt to take battery Gilmer yesterday, the Yankees put negro troops in front; large numbers of them were killed.

### From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Sept. 30.—Yesterday evening our cavalry attacked in front and flank Gregg's cavalry, which had forced our cavalry pickets in on Vaughan's road, 8 miles below here, near Wyatt's House, capturing about 20 prisoners and re-establishing our lines this morning. The enemy, with infantry, artillery, cavalry, advanced on the west of the Weldon railroad, and dislodged our cavalry from the breastworks at that point; arrangements have been made to offset this movement, but it is not believed the enemy will hold the works.

### From the North.

GRiffin, Sept. 29.—Northern papers of the 24th have been received. The Western journals are silent about Forrest. Fremont and Cochrane have withdrawn in favor of Lincoln.

Andy Johnson has issued orders effectually preventing McClellan from having a ticket in Tennessee.

There is great rejoicing all over the North on account of the present state of affairs. They claim for Sherman the greatest victory since the war, and that Lincoln will get his levy of five hundred thousand men.

### Further from the North.

PETERSBURG, Sep. 30.—The Herald of the 27th says, Stanton telegraphs Dix, September 26th, as follows: Sheridan's telegraph at 11 o'clock Saturday night, six miles south of New Market, states that he had driven the enemy from Mt. Jackson without being able to bring on an engagement. The enemy are moving rapidly.—Sheridan had no cavalry present to hold them. Torbett attacked Wyckham's force at Luray and captured a number of prisoners.—Sheridan found rebel hospitals in all the towns from Winchester to New Market, and was eighty miles from Martinsburg. Twenty pieces of artillery were captured at Fisher's Hill, together with one hundred and ten prisoners, a large amount of ammunition, caissons, limbers, large quantities of trenching tools, small arms and sabres.—Breckenridge has gone to take command of the Department Southwest.

Dispatches received from Sherman, say Hood appears to be moving towards the Alabama line. A strong force of rebel raiders are reported operating against Sherman's communications, and have captured Athens, Ala. Vigorous exertions are being made to capture the force. Steele being strongly reinforced, has taken the offensive. Grant reports no operations. Stanton says the foregoing is all that is proper for publication. Averill has been relieved of his command in the Valley.

The rebel Col. Hutton died in Winchester. The Baltimore and Ohio railroad has been re-occupied its entire length.

Despatches from St. Louis of the 26th say, Gen. Price entered Missouri, with a force thirty thousand strong. Shelby's cavalry and Kirby Smith are believed co-operating in the movement. Roenowans and Pike appeal to the people to rally to the rescue of the State.

Seward is on a visit to Grant. Mobiles reported in the North, to have surrendered on the 26th, which created a great excitement. Gold closed at 132. Produce and merchandise of all descriptions, declined heavily in sympathy with gold.

### From the Trans-Mississippi.

MERIDIAN, Sept. 29.—Trans-Mississippi advices report that a fight occurred recently between Nagrader and Steele, seven miles from Little Rock, in which Steele was successful. The yellow fever is prevailing in Galveston.

The French occupied Matamoros on the second inst. Juarez and family were at Brazos Island. Steele has destroyed the railroads running to Little Rock, and captured five hundred prisoners, four trains, one million five hundred thousand dollars worth of property. The Yankees destroyed fifteen thousand pounds of steel last week in Texas Parish, Louisiana, intended for the Government with a view to raising a million dollars worth of property. The people of Texas are looking for an attack on railroads in this vicinity. Trains will be running again in a few days.